

STU

STU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue.

Sty. n. s. [Frige, Saxon.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond.

That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,

My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*

When her hogs had mis'd their way,

Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,

And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,

And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*

Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,

Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To *sty. v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.

Here you *sty* me

In this hard rock, while you do keep from me

The rest of th' island. *Shakefear's Tempest.*

To *sty. v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Sponser.*

STY'GIAN. adj. [from *stygios*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng

Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. n. s. [from *stylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy

That can translate the stubbornness of fortune

Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakefear.*

Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*, than venture upon

so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mora.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *style*.

Let some lord but own the happy lines,

How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,

That could endure the toothach patiently,

However they have writ the *style* of gods,

And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shakefear.*

3. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt

know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakefear.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation

which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear

Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!

Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our prayers,

Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,

Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,

To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched

with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a

span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower,

style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,

which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and

long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *styles*, and

seed-vessel. *Roy.*

8. *STYLE of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court

in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To *style. v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should

be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end

The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*

The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions

May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sepher.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought

to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one

who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*

A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STYPTICK. adj. [from *stypticus*, Fr.] This is usually written *styptic*. See *STYPTIC*. The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *styptic*.

STYPTICITY. n. s. [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of *styptic*.

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Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their

stypticity, and mix with all animal acids. *Flow.*

To *styty. v. a.* [See *STYTY*.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *styty'd* Mars his helm,

I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakefear.*

SUA'SIBLE. adj. [from *suasibilis*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE. adj. [from *suasus*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its

command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had

the force of coercion, and despotical. *Scott's Sermon.*

SUA'SORY. adj. [from *suasus*, Latin.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. n. s. [from *suavis*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUB'CID. adj. [from *subcidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,

not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subcid*

in all plants. *Arbutus on Alimen.*

SUB'CRID. adj. [from *subcidus*, Latin.] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacid*, or

a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Pope.*

To *SUB'ACT. v. a.* [from *subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but

endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUB'ACTION. n. s. [from *subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any

thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,

or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;

whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in

which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the

nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUB'ALTERN. adj. [from *subalterne*, French.] Inferior; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superior and inferior.

It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,

upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Ad.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,

Like watchmen round their chief appear;

Each had his lantern in his hand,

And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining

against the pride of colonels: towards their officers; yet after

he received his commission for a regiment, he confided the

spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily

increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered

as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watt.*

SUBALTERNATE. adj. [from *subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns.

SUBASTRINGENT. adj. [from *substringent*, Latin.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE. n. s. [from *subbeadle*, Latin.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers,

or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBCELESTIAL. adj. [from *subcelestis*, Latin.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but

more faint resemblances of these. *Glenn's Sepher.*

SUBCHANTER. n. s. [from *subchanter*, French; *subcantor*, Lat.] The

deputy of the precursor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. adj. [from *subclavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder,

whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian*

division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity

unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*

vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-

perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation

to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arb.*

SUBCONTELLATION. n. s. [from *subconstellation*, Latin.] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant

the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with

what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary

eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. adj. [from *subcontrarius*, Latin.] Contrary in an inferior degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*;

as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a tree. There may be both true together, but they can never

be both false. *Watt.*

SUBCONTRACTED. part. adj. [from *subcontractus*, Latin.] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,

I bar it in the interest of my wife;

'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,

And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. adj. [from *subcutaneus*, Latin.] Lying under the skin.

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SUBDEACON. n. s. [from *subdeacon*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the

deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDEAN. n. s. [from *subdean*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such

confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and

not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEP'T. adj. [from *subdeceptus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. adj. [from *subderisorius*, Latin.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:

it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mora.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. adj. [from *subditi'tus*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To *SUBDIVERSIFY. v. a.* [from *subdiversify*, Latin.] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it

into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversify*

according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To *SUB'DIVIDE. v. a.* [from *subdividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]

To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beams, or half

notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but

seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into

half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number

thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius

and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,

When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *R. sommon.*

In the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies,

and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,

in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine

worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. n. s. [from *subdivisio*, French; from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in

order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*

division; as when a year is divided into months, each month

into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther *sub-*

divided into minutes and seconds. *Watt's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so

many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity

of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many

reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Adams.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,

palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutus.*

SUB'DIVISOR. adj. [from *subdivisor*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To *SUBDUCE. v. a.* [from *subducere*, Latin.]